TO IMPROVE THE SCHOOLS.

OUTLINE OF A BILL SUPPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

A DOES AWAY WITH SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND CONCENTRATES POWER IN THE EOARD

OF EDUCATION. At a meeting of the Woman's Association of Good Government Club E held yesterday afternoon in Mott Memorial Hall, No. 61 Madison-ave., Stephen H. Olin made an address. in which he incidentally the bill which will undoubtedly become government of New-York public schools. It was drafted and that it would receive the powerful support of the Committee of Seventy, but all efforts t scertain the details of this measure until now have proved futile. Several bills have been drafted in the interests of different people, and will be preed early in the next Legislature, where they shably will meet an early death, as they deserve, are drawn up purely and solely in the inest of certain cliques in the city, and they largely the radical evils existing in the public-school The bill fathered by the venerable Samuel Samuels, which was given in de Monday's Tribune, is in the interests of poli-and for the present Board of School Trusiees, preise such a strong political influence in the he Twenty-third Ward, and has long taken an rest in the public schools. His bill is to consolidate the somewhat visionary the present Board of Education in the five commissioners, who shall receive a of \$5,600 a year. On the theory of the Sam sels bill these commissioners will be appointed on purely educational and practical grounds, but dence in New-York politics has shown that handsome salary of \$5,000 a year will prove strong a temptation to future Mayors of the and the school commissionerships will degenerate into the lowest kind of politics and the entire school system will be dragged down with it. The bill drafted by the Committee of Seventy

is radically opposed to this pernicious tendency and is designed to keep the school system out of The bill has been drafted by John C. Clark, a

lawyer, of No. 32 Nassau-st., who was secretary of the School Commission appointed last year. As explained by Mr. Olin, the Boards of Trustees, as now existing in each ward, will be done away with r. All their present powers, such as ap-teachers below the rank of principals and janitors, will be taken away, and their considerable patronage in the shape of repairs on public-school buildings and the selecting of sites for public schools will so also. As Mr. Olin said yesterday, the present Board of School Trustees occupy a curious and trational position in the public-school system. They are the survivors of a rational system when the city was not much more than a village, but the city has grown so rapidly and the population has moved uptown so fast that some wards have no is at all, some have one or two, while other wards have twenty and even thirty schools, yet in each ward there is a Board of School Trustees, having a great deal more than they can attend to and others having practically nothing to do. Another set of officials which the Committee of Seventy bill will abolish are the inspectors, who are another curious anomaly in the system.

The great feature of this bill is the concentration power in the Board of Education. Everything pertaining to public-school matters will be absolutely in their hands. The ward school trus-less will not be aboilshed, but they will designate visiting committee whose duty it shall be to visit the schools and make suggestions as to their management. These suggestions will be referred Board of Education, which will have the the Board of Board on them.

olute power to act on them.

othis bill the management of the public schools

will be divided into two distinct departments, one pertaining to the selection of sites, erection and repairing of buildings, and their furniture, the other ertaining to the teaching of the scholars and the ucational department generally. The first department will be under the management of a Superin nt of Public School Buildings, and the the management of a Superintendent of Public Schools. These superintendents are to be appointed Board of Education for a long term of years, as to be largely independent of the Board of cation, and they cannot be removed without

Aside from these features there will be a corps of educational experts in the form of assistant uperintendents, each of whom will be selected as a expert in some one branch of pediagogy. Their imber is to be determined by the Board of Educion according to the needs of the system, and by will form an Advisory Council to the Board of incation. These are the salient features of the light dependence is expressed by its projectors that will become a law within six weeks after the gislature meets.

DENYING A STORY OF JEALOUSY.

ALPHONSE PTELEY SAYS THERE IN NO TROUBLE IN THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

According to a story published yesterday, petty jealousies are causing trouble in the American So-ciety of Civil Engineers. Colonel George B. War-ing, of Newport, so the story goes, was blackballed when his name came up for election to membership, cause, it was said, he had been favored with a contract that another member of the society thought should have been his. Again, the annual election will take place on January 2, 1895, and George S. Morrison, of Chicago, has been named for the presi-dency. In the published report Alphonse Fteley. chief engineer of the new aqueduct, was also named as a worthy candidate for the office, and circular. As an offset to this, the Eastern members f the society, it was said, put forth the name of Mr. Dunn, chief engineer of the Illinois Centra Railroad. As a matter of fact, the chief engineer of that road is John F. Wallace, and not Mr.

Mr. Freley said yesterday: "I am distressed, and so are all the members of the society, at the publication of the report. We have never had the slightest trouble in our organization, which was is no personal jealousy of any kind existing. It is untrue that Colonel Waring was blackballed be cause he had secured a contract over any memb-of our society. The rule of the society is that nominating committee is elected every year, to ; nominating committee is elected every year, to pre-pare a list of officers. Our constitution provides that any ten members who wish to present other names can do so lawfully under the constitution, and their candidates are entitled to receive votes in the same manner as the nominees of the regular committee. Under that rule, John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and not Mr. Dunn, as published, was the nominee of ten men, and his name is to be sent to our members as well as that of Mr. Morrison. A circular, I hear, has been sent to all members, presenting my name as well as that of Mr. Morrison. A circular, I hear, has been sent to all members, presenting my name for the same office. The motives of those who sent that circular are unknown to me. I have only the very highest regard for Mr. Morrison, who is a great engineer. I have communicated with the members of the society, telling them that the letter was issued without my knowledge or authority, and have asked my fellow-members to ignore the circular utterly, for I am not a candidate. The idea that any troubles or jealousies exist in the matter is absolutely erroneous."

THE RETAIL PRICE FOR COAL.

AN EARLY ADVANCE PREDICTED-THE MINING MONOPOLISTS ADHERE TO THEIR DEMAND FOR HIGHER RATES FROM RETAILERS.

Retail prices for coal have not yet been advanced, so far as could be learned by inquiry among dealers yesterday, although an early advance is predicted. A prominent member of the Retail Coal Exchange said: "When the great coal-mining companies advanced their cargo rates, at the beginning of this month, the retail dealers were generally pretty well supplied with coal purchased at the old rates. That supply will soon be exhausted, and then, if for an advance of from 25 to 35 cents a ton on the kinds of coal most used for family consumption, retailers who sell the best coal and give full weight will be compelled to make a corresponding advance.

I believe that the companies intend to stick to their new list, for several dealers, including myself, have recently negotiated for new supplies and been unable to obtain any concession.

"Of course the mildness of the weather has not been calculated to strengthen the coal market, as the consumption has been very light. The coalmining companies seem to be all powerful. They have made such radical restriction of the December output that although there is a large quantity of coal on hand, the supply will sooner or later become so reduced that prices will be sustained in the end. Last June the output of the great mining combination was 5,200,000 tons. It is restricted to only 2,500,000 tons for this month, against 2,000,000 tons produced during the corresponding month of last year. Supply and demand regulate the prices of coal as well as of every other commodity, and it remains to be seen whether, if we should have prolonged mild weather, consequent small consumption and therefore limited demand, the companies would reduce the future supply by still more radical restriction of the output.

"The annual meeting of the Retail Coal Exchange will be held in its building. No. 321 East Fifty-eighth-st., on Friday evening, for the election of officers, etc., but I don't believe that any action will be had regarding prices."

BREATHING-PLACES FOR THE PEOPLE,

DR. NAGLE PREPARING A REPORT TO SHOW THE DECREASE IN THE DEATH RATE AMONG THE POOR SINCE THE ESTABLISH-

MENT OF SMALL PARKS. William L. Cole, Editor of "The Irish Ameri-can," is one of the members of the December Grand Recently he met near the Grand Jury Nagle, chief of the Bureau of Records of the Board of Health. The Grand Juror began to joke with the doctor about his theory that it would be beneficial to the country at large and

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO-DAY

Ne.	w-York, December 18, 1894.	
	Hides, bundles 53	
otton, bales 10,958	Hope, bales 21	
	Motasses, bbls 80	
'. S. meal, bags 1,600	Rosin, bbis 1,16	893
bried fruit, phys 4,665	Spirits turp., bbls 2	301
	Officake, pkgs 80	0.1
	Oil, lubr., bbls 1.04	0.1
lour, pkgs 29,750		3
	Beef, pkgs 20	
	Cutmeats, plas 1.68	
	Lard, pkgs 1.88	
atmeal, bbls 805	Lard, kegs 3.62	
Wheat, bush 46,256	Butter, pkgs 6.83	2
orn, bush	Cheese, pkgs 5.13	
ata, bush 82.800		1
falt, bush 3,600		
tarley, bush 51,673		
	Sugar, bbls 6.00	
lay, tons 1,234	Surav. bags 88	
	Tallow, page 21	
Service state of booms 1 to	Tobacco, bhds 12	531
		45
fides, No 167	Wool, bales 98	ACC)

ā	CASH QUOTATIONS.	
	Wheat No 2 red	4 06 20 37, 13 50 7 15 4% 11 00
ğ	EXPORTS TO DAY.	
	Wheat, bush	280, 173

The standard and the st

do White

HIDES The demand is limited, buyers being indifferent bout laying to supplies, and also as to the future of the

St. Louis was affered at 2.825c.

HOGS—Receipts, 23% cars, or 5,195 head, of which head on sale. Market guoted steady at \$4 758:55 let to light.

OTHER MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

arealy and shade easier. Native steers, \$2.50,484.20; cows. \$2.52,254.81.82. Texas steers, \$2.50. Hogs-Receipts, 7,024 head. Market weaker but active. The bulk of sales show about 109 life decline from Monday's prices, Good method to choice heavy weights sold at \$4.40984.69; fair to good inixed hots at \$4.20984.35, pigs and common to fair light ranged from \$5.40984.85, pigs and common to fair and shade lower. Native mixed, \$2.104.83, light sample, \$2.108.83, light light steers, \$2.883 head. Market active and shade lower. Native mixed, \$2.104.83, light seeks and fewer buyers on hand. Prices 109 liberal tils week and fewer buyers on hand. Prices 109 liberal tils week and fewer buyers on hand. Prices 109 liberal light steers, \$3.30938.45; light steers, \$3.30938.45; light steers, \$3.30938.45; light steers, \$2.30938.45; light steers, \$2.2093.85; light steers, \$2.20

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Chicago, Dec. 18.

Oats, No. 2:

Mess pork per obl \$11 82% \$11 85 12 15 12 17% Lard, per 100 tb;